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(71)Applicant: KYODO CHEM CO LTD

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## (54) WIDE RANGE ULTRAVIOLET ABSORBER

#### (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a compd. which absorbs wide range ultraviolet rays by forming a tris (epoxypropyl) isocyanurate compd.

SOLUTION: This isocyanurate compd., which is an absorber for wide range ultraviolet rays of 250–470 nm and/or an ultraviolet absorber for ultrathin films (e.g. coating films), is represented by formula I and is prepd. by adding tris (epoxypropyl) isocyanurate and an equimolar amt. of 2,4-dihydroxybenzophenone to a solvent (e.g. xylene), thermally refluxing the mixture for a certain time, adding an equimolar amt. of p-methoxycinnamic acid followed by thermal refluxing, adding 2–(2,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-5-chlorobenzotriazole, etc., followed by thermal reaction for a certain time, distilling off the solvent under vacuum, and adding an isopropyl alcohol-acetone mixture to precipitate the resultant product. In formula I, R1, R2, and R3 are each a group represented by formula II, III, or IV; and R4 is H or a halogen.

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## (54) 【発明の名称】 広域紫外線の吸収剤

### (57)【要約】

【課題】 広域紫外線の吸収剤,及び、又は塗膜のような超薄膜用の紫外線吸収剤を提供する。

【解決手段】 下記一般式、化1で示されるイソシアヌレート化合物を添加する。

#### 【化1】

とこで、R1, R2, R3は下記のグループ(化2, 化3, 化4, 化5, 化6, 化7)から選ばれる同種、又は 異種の基を意味する。

### 【化2】

## [化3]

### 【化4】

### 【化5】

【化6】

### 【化7】

但し、R4は水素、又はハロゲンを意味する。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 下記一般式、化1で示されるイソシアヌ\*

\* レート化合物。 【化 1 】

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但し、R1、R2、R3は下記のグループ(化2、化3、化4、化5、化6、化7)から選ばれる同種、又は 異種の基を意味する。

【化2】

[(£3]

【化4】

【化5】

【化6】

[(17]

但し、R4は水素、又はハロゲンを意味する。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明のイソシアヌレート化合物は250nmから470nmに至る広域紫外線の吸収剤を、及び又は塗膜のような超薄膜用の紫外線吸収剤の提供にある。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来、広域紫外線による基質の劣化を防 30 止するためには、ベンゾトリアゾール系紫外線吸収剤, ベンゾフェノン系紫外線吸収剤,置換桂皮酸エステル 類,パラアミノ安息香酸エステル類,ヒンダードアミン 系のHALSなど、既往の化合物を適当に組み合わせて 使用することによって対応してきた。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】従来技術による場合には、それぞれの化合物の分子量が小さいため、ブラスチック製品の加工段階で揮散したり、あるいは使用段階で、ブリード、蒸散、溶出などにより効果が減少する欠40点があった。特に塗料を塗布した場合のような超薄膜の場合には、この傾向は一層顕著であり、深刻な問題である。本発明はこの問題を解決しようとするものである。【0004】

【課題を解決するための手段】前項の課題を解決することを目的に、従来は個々の紫外線吸収剤に長鎖アルキル基や、ポリオキシアルキレン基などを導入して、分子量を大きくする試みがなされたが、これらの方法ではポリマーに対する相溶性の低下、あるいはモル吸光度の低下などの問題が残り、満足するに至っていない。

50 【0005】本発明者は、ポリマーに対する相溶性を低

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下することなく、またモル吸光度の著しい低下を招くことなく、各成分の分子量を同時に上げるためにイソシア ヌレート環を基幹とし、これに各成分を化学結合させる という手段を見出し、本発明を完成するに至った。

【0006】すなわち、本発明の化合物は下記一般式、

化1で示されるイソシアヌレート化合物である。

[0007]

【化1】

【0008】但し、R1, R2, R3は下記のグループ (化2, 化3, 化4, 化5, 化6, 化7)から選ばれる 10 同種、又は異種の基を意味する。

[0009]

【化2】

[0010]

【化3】

[0011]

·\*【化4】

[0012]

【化5】

[0013]

【化6】

[0014]

【化7】

【0015】但し、R4は水素、又はハロゲンを意味する。

【0016】上記一般式に含まれる化合物の例としては、次のような化8、化9、化10、化11、化12、化13が挙げられるが、これらに限られるものではない。

[0017]

【化8】

[0018]

[0019]

[0020]

【化11】

[0021]

[0022]

※ ※ 【化13】

#### [0023]

【実施例】以下、本発明の化合物を実施例で説明する。 [実施例1] 化8の合成

300 m l 容フラスコにキシレン50.0 g、2,4 -ジヒドロキシベンゾフェノン(共同薬品製)15.0 g (0.07モル)、およびトリス(エボキシプロビル)イソシアヌレート(日産化学製)21.5 g (0.07モル)を仕込み、140℃で2時間撹拌した。ここでパラメトキシ桂皮酸(和光純薬)12.5 g (0.07モル)を添加し、更に2時間撹拌後、2 - (2',4'-ジヒドロキシフェニル)-5-クロロベンゾトリアゾール(共同薬品製)18.3 g (0.07モル)を添加し、更に5時間加熱撹拌した。その後、減圧下キシレンを溜去し、淡黄褐色透明液を得た。これにイソプロビルアルコールとアセトンの9:1 混合溶媒を加えて室温まで冷却し、析出結晶を濾過、乾燥して、融点93~97℃の淡黄褐色粉体64 g (収率:理論の96.2%)を得た。紫外部吸収領域は250 n m~470 n mを示した。

#### 30 【0024】[実施例2]化9の合成

実施例1で使用したパラメトキシ桂皮酸の代わりに4-アミノ-2,2,6,6-テトラメチルピペリジン(Huls社製)11g(0.07モル)を使用して、実施例1と同様な操作を行って、融点111~115℃の黄褐色粉体62g(収率:理論の95.4%)を得た。紫外部吸収領域は250nm~475nmを示した。

【0025】[実施例3]化13の合成

#### [0026]

【発明の効果】本発明は広域紫外線の吸収剤、及び又は 塗膜のような超薄膜用の紫外線吸収剤を提供するもので ある。 フロントページの続き

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#### **CLAIMS**

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The following general formula, the isocyanurate compound shown by \*\* 1.

[Formula 1]

However, R1, R2, and R3 mean the congener chosen from the following group (\*\* 2, \*\* 3, \*\* 4, \*\* 5, \*\* 6, \*\* 7), or a radical of a different kind.

## [Formula 5]

## [Formula 6]

However, R4 means hydrogen or a halogen.

[Translation done.]

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### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] About the absorbent of broader-based ultraviolet rays from 250nm to 470nm, the isocyanurate compound of this invention reaches or is in offer of an ultraviolet ray absorbent for super-thin films like a paint film.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In order to prevent degradation of the substrate by broader-based ultraviolet rays conventionally, HALS of a benzotriazol system ultraviolet ray absorbent, a benzophenone system ultraviolet ray absorbent, permutation cinnamic acid ester, p-aminobenzoic-acid ester, and a hindered amine system etc. has corresponded by using it, combining a past compound suitably.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Since the molecular weight of each compound was small when based on the conventional technique, it vaporized in the processing phase of a plastic, or there was a fault in which effectiveness decreases by bleeding, evapotranspiration, elution, etc. in a use phase. In [ like / at the time of applying especially a coating ] a super-thin film, this inclination is much more remarkable and is a serious problem. This invention tends to solve this problem.

[0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem] Although the attempt which introduces a long-chain alkyl group, a polyoxyalkylene group, etc. into each ultraviolet ray absorbent conventionally, and enlarges molecular weight was made for the purpose of solving the technical problem of the preceding clause, problems, such as a fall of compatibility to a polymer or a fall of a mol absorbance, remain, and it has come to be satisfied with these approaches.

[0005] Without [ without it falls the compatibility over a polymer, and ] causing the remarkable fall of a mol absorbance, this invention person came to complete a header and this invention for a means to carry out the chemical bond of each component to this based on an isocyanurate ring, in order to raise the molecular weight of each component to coincidence.

[0006] That is, the compounds of this invention are the following general formula and an isocyanurate compound shown by \*\* 1.

[0007]

[Formula 1]

[0008] However, R1, R2, and R3 mean the congener chosen from the following group (\*\* 2, \*\* 3, \*\* 4, \*\* 5, \*\* 6, \*\* 7), or a radical of a different kind.

[0009]

[Formula 2]

[0010]

[Formula 3]

[0011]

[Formula 4]

[0012]

[Formula 5]

[0013]

[Formula 6]

[0014]

[Formula 7]

[0015] However, R4 means hydrogen or a halogen.

[0016] As an example of the compound contained in the above-mentioned general formula, although following \*\* 8, \*\* 9, \*\* 10, \*\* 11, \*\* 12, and \*\* 13 are mentioned, it is not restricted to these. [0017]

## [0018] [Formula 9]

## [0019]

# [0020]

## [0021]

[Formula 12]

http://www4.ipdl.ncipi.go.jp/cgi-bin/tran\_web\_cgi\_ejje

[0023]

[Example] Hereafter, an example explains the compound of this invention.

Xylenesg [50.0] and 2 and 4-dihydroxy benzophenone (product made from common chemical) 15.0g (0.07 mols) and tris (epoxy propyl) isocyanurate (product made from Nissan chemistry) 21.5g (0.07 mols) were taught to 300ml \*\* flask of composition of the [example[1]]-izing 8, and it agitated at 140 degrees C for 2 hours. 12.5g (Wako Pure Chem) (0.07 mols) of PARAMETOKISHI cinnamic acid was added here, 2-(2', 4'-dihydroxy phenyl)-5-chlorobenzo triazole (product made from common chemical) 18.3g (0.07 mols) was added after 2 more hour churning, and heating churning was carried out for further 5 hours. Then, the bottom xylene of reduced pressure was distilled out and light-yellowish-brown-color transparence liquid was obtained. 9:1 mixed solvents of isopropyl alcohol and an acetone were added to this, and it cooled to the room temperature, and the deposit crystal was filtered, it dried, and 64g (yield: 96.2% of the theory) of light-yellowish-brown-color fine particles with a melting point of 93-97 degrees C was obtained. The ultraviolet-region absorption field showed 250nm - 470nm.

[0024] It is 4-amino instead of the PARAMETOKISHI cinnamic acid used in the synthetic example 1 of the [example 2] ]-izing 9. - 2, 2, 6, and 6-tetramethylpiperidine (product made from Huls) 11g (0.07 mols) was used, the same actuation as an example 1 was performed, and 62g (yield: 95.4% of the theory) of yellowish-brown-color fine particles with a melting point of 111-115 degrees C was obtained. The ultraviolet-region absorption field showed 250nm - 475nm.

[0025] 11.6g (Wako Pure Chem) (0.07 mols) of PARAJI methylamino benzoic acids was used instead of the 2-(2', 4'-dihydroxy phenyl)-5-chlorobenzo triazole of the synthetic example 1 of the [example[3]]-izing 13, the same actuation as an example 1 was performed, and 53.8g (yield: 90.0% of the theory) of light brown fine particles with a melting point of 79-84 degrees C was obtained. The ultraviolet-region absorption field showed 250nm - 360nm.

[0026]

[Effect of the Invention] This inventions are the absorbent of broader-based ultraviolet rays, and a thing which reaches or offers an ultraviolet ray absorbent for super-thin films like a paint film.

[Translation done.]